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THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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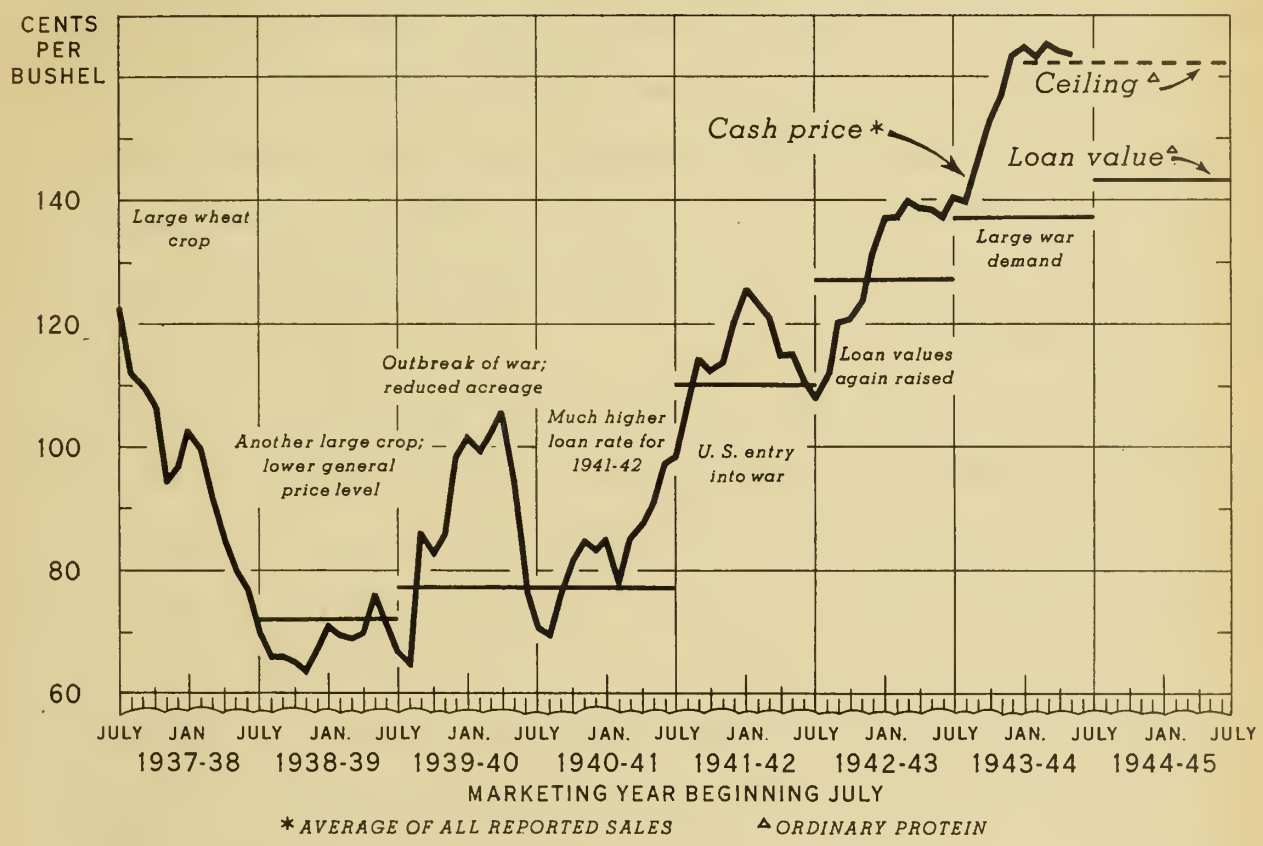
WHEAT, NO. 2 HARD WINTER: CASH PRICE, LOAN VALUE, AND CEILING AT KANSAS CITY, 1937-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43311 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There has been a general advance in wheat prices since 1938. In each marketing year from 1938 to 1942 the price started below the loan level and by spring had advanced substantially. As a result of the very large non-food demand for feed and industrial alcohol in addition to some increase in food consumption, the price in 1943 started above the loan and by December had advanced to about parity, at which level the ceiling was established. The cash price charted for January - May is at ceiling levels with premiums for above ordinary protein.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Summary

The domestic wheat supply for the 1944-45 year is now indicated at about 1,385 million bushels, not including imports, which is considerably larger than the 973 million bushel average in 1932-41, but smaller than the near record supplies of 1,453 million bushels in 1943-44. As of June 1 the crop was indicated at 1,035 million bushels, which would be the largest in our history. Conditions have continued generally favorable since June 1. However, it is to be recognized that weather and other factors could still materially change the current figure. The carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1944 is now estimated at 350 million bushels.

Disappearance in 1944-45 is expected to continue large, but considerably smaller than in 1943-44. The quantities for food, seed, and alcohol are expected to be about the same as in 1943-44, but feed use may be reduced to about 250 million bushels, depending upon the outturn of the corn crop. Exports are expected to be larger, the quantity depending upon the progress of the war. On the basis of the present disappearance prospects, it seems reasonable to expect a carry-over on July 1, 1945 of about 300 million bushels, without taking imports into consideration.

The soft red winter wheat crop, which has been sharply below requirements in each of the past 2 years, is estimated at about 215 million bushels this year. While this is slightly above the 200 million bushel 1933-42 average, the crop in the important States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri and Pennsylvania totals about 5 percent below average.

After remaining generally at ceiling levels for about 5 months, cash wheat prices have recently turned downward, reflecting the great improvement in crop prospects. Prices at Kansas City were about 5 cents below the ceiling Only a small percentage of the early marketings are being offered for sale. The bulk of the wheat is going into storage. If considerable wheat is held back, prices will not decline greatly below ceiling levels during the period following harvest. Continued heavy demand for nonfood uses as well as for food is expected again to be an important price-strengthening factor following the harvesting season.

Prospects are that the 1944 world wheat production, excluding that of the U.S.S.R. and China, may be slightly above the production in 1943, reflecting a large prospective increase in North America, offset only in part by prospective decreases in other countries. European production may be slightly below last year's crop, which was below average. Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries -- Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States -- on July 1, 1944 are now expected to total about 1,230 million bushels, which compares with 1,750 million record in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 729 million. Of these 1,230 million bushels, close to 800 may be considered available for export during 1944-45. There would also be the new-crop surpluses available from the 1944 harvests.

The first official indication of the rye production issued as of June 1 placed the crop at 31.6 million bushels, only slightly above the 30.8 million produced in 1943. With farm and commercial stocks at the beginning of the new year estimated at above 26 million bushels, total domestic supplies would be 58 million bushels. Food requirements are estimated at about 12 million bushels and seed at 6 million, which would leave substantial quantities for alcohol, spirits, and feed.

-- June 28, 1944

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1932-41, the annual carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 235 million bushels, production averaged 738 million, and domestic disappearance 677 million, of which food was 479, feed 117, and seed 81. In 1942-43 supplies totaled 1,607 million bushels, consisting of stocks of 632 million, a crop of 974 million, and Canadian imports of 1 million. In the same year we used 526 million bushels for food, 311 for feed, 65 million for seed, and 55 million for industrial alcohol.

Wheat prices have generally advanced since 1938. The weighted average price to growers in each year from 1939-40 to 1943-44 were as follows, in cents per bushel: 69, 68, 94, 110, and 133. In 1943-44 the extra demand for wheat resulting from the war has become a more important price factor than the loan program which had been the important factor prior to that time. Prices advanced to approximately parity at the end of December and on January 4, 1944, ceilings were placed on wheat prices. 1/

Supplies of Domestic Wheat in 1944 Indicated at 1,385 Million Bushels; Ample to Meet Large Prospective Requirements and Provide a Sizeable Reserve

The domestic wheat supply, not including imports, for the 1944-45 year is now indicated at about 1,385 million bushels, which is considerably larger than the 973 million-bushel average in 1932-41, and is exceeded only by the 1,606 million bushels in 1942-43 and 1,453 in 1943-44. As of June 1, the crop was indicated at 1,035 million bushels, which would be the largest in our history 2/ and 150 million above the general indication in May. Conditions have continued generally favorable since June 1. However, it is to be recognized that weather and other factors could materially change the current figure. The carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1944 is now estimated at 350 3/ million bushels, which is 50 million bushels above the previous estimate, and although considerably below the 616 million a year ago, it is about 50 percent above the 235 million average in 1932-41.

The estimate of stocks of 350 million bushels is based on imports from Canada of about 150 million bushels in addition to domestic supplies, and on expected total disappearance of about 1,250 million bushels. 4/ Imports for

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1/ Statement and schedule of ceilings in The Wheat Situation of March-April 1944, page 6.
2/ The only other billion-bushel crop was 1,009 billion bushels produced in 1915; the most recent crop approaching it was 974 million bushels in 1942.
3/ A preliminary estimate of carry-over is expected to be released July 25. Of the 350 million bushels now indicated, about 90 million will be owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 14 million bushels of 1943 wheat still outstanding under loan, 5 million or less carried by the Office of Distribution, leaving about 240 million bushels of free wheat.
4/ April 1 stocks of wheat which entered into the calculations of disappearance are shown in table 3.

use as feed were necessary to supplement short feed supplies, in order to maintain our record livestock production so as to furnish meat and other animal products for lend-lease and military needs. The total wheat fed during the 1943-44 year is estimated at about 475 million bushels, including about 100 million bushels fed on farms where grown. Most of the wheat fed was domestic and imported Commodity Credit Corporation wheat, although some small quantities were purchased in the open market. Industrial alcohol took about 110 million bushels. With seed taking 79 million, the total domestic consumption of wheat for nonfood uses amounted to about 665 million bushels, which for the first time is more than the quantity used for food, estimated not to exceed 540 million bushels.

Disappearance in 1944-45 is expected to continue large, but smaller than in 1943-44. The quantities for food, seed and alcohol are expected to be about the same as in 1943-44, but feed use is expected to be reduced to about 250 million bushels, depending upon the outturn of the corn crop. Exports are expected to be larger, totaling about 100 million bushels, depending on the progress of the war. On the basis of these figures it is reasonable to expect a carry-over at the close of the 1944-45 year of about 300 million bushels, without taking imports into consideration. Imports are expected to continue, although on a reduced scale - these will provide additional supplies, either for unexpected disappearance or addition to carry-over.

Near-Record Yields Indicated for Both Winter and Spring Wheat

The indicated record-breaking crop is the result of bumper crops for both winter wheat and spring, but not record breaking for either kind of wheat separately. This year's indicated winter wheat production of 714 million bushels has been exceeded twice, in 1919 and 1931. The record of 825 million bushels was established in 1931. The forecast for spring wheat of 321 million bushels has been topped in 5 earlier years, in the 1910's and 1920's, the largest of which was 368 million bushels in 1915.

The principal factor in this prospective record crop is the occurence in the same year of near-record yields of both winter and spring wheat. The indicated winter wheat yield of 17.4 bushels per harvested acre is a comparatively high yield, although exceeded in 1942 by the record yield of 19.7 bushels and in 2 other earlier years. The yield of spring wheat, as indicated by June 1 condition and weather to that date, is 16.2 bushels per seeded acre, which ranks high in the record of previous years, although exceeded in each of the last 3 years. Weather and soil conditions since June 1 have generally continued to be favorable, and the crop is now moving in Texas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Rainfall interfered with combining over the area, but not to any damaging extent. In fact, weather is proving distinctly favorable for maturing the grain. Early market receipts are grading No. 1 with average moisture, but protein is below average. Stem rust is present in many localities, but has not developed to any serious extent to date.

The spring wheat production forecast was based on yields per seeded acre, as indicated by June 1 condition and the weather to that date, and on

the prospective acreage as published in March, with some adjustments for changes in farmers' plans caused by heavy rains at planting time in parts of the spring wheat belt. Adjustments were also made for spring wheat seeded on abandoned winter wheat ground in some States, particularly in Montana. Spring wheat is maintaining its good start, with progress and condition good to excellent in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The soft red winter wheat crop, which has been less than our requirements in each of the past 2 years, is estimated at about 215 million bushels this year. While this is slightly above the 200 million-bushel 1933-42 average, the crop in the important States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania totals about 5 percent below average, and there is very little or no carry-over on which to draw. Of these 5 States, the indication for only Ohio is significantly above average, for Pennsylvania it is about even, and for the other 3 States it is below average.

Ordinarily there has been little or no surplus of soft red winter wheat; domestic disappearance has averaged approximately the same as production. About one fourth of this type of wheat is ordinarily used for seed and feed on farms where grown, leaving about three-fourths of the supply for food requirements. Aside from the production in the five States named, production is widely scattered over all of the States to the east and southeast of these States, where it is extensively used for poultry feed, which limits the quantity which reaches the market. The flour produced from soft red winter wheat is used in the making of pastry, crackers, biscuits and cakes.

Wheat Prices Decline With New Crop Movement

After remaining generally at ceiling levels for about 5 months, cash wheat prices have recently turned downward, 5/ reflecting the great improvement in crop prospects. On June 28 the price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City was 5 cents below the ceiling and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis was 1 cent below the ceiling. No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis, however, is still unchanged at the ceiling, but No. 1 Soft White at Portland, after declining 14 cents compared with prices on May 25, is now 14 cents under the ceiling. Weakness in wheat prices in the Pacific Northwest continues to reflect suspended lend-lease buying.

While current prices are materially above loan rates, which will undoubtedly result in very little wheat being placed under loan, only a small percentage of the early marketings are being offered for sale; the bulk of it is going into regular storage. If considerable wheat is held back, prices will not decline greatly below ceiling levels during the period following harvest. With the crop ripening over a wide area at about the same time, it will be difficult to supply needed care. This will tend to check the rush movement into commercial channels. Continued heavy demand for non-food as well as for food uses is expected again to be an important price strengthening factor following the harvesting season.

5/ The following brings table 6 in the January-February issue up to date: Average price received by farmers.- February 146, March 146, April 147, and May 147; parity price.- February 150, March 151, April 150, and May 150.

New Loan Rates Announced

The loan rate on the 1944 crop, announced May 16, is based on a national average of $1.28 a bushel at local markets, which compares with $1.23 for the 1943 crop. As in the past, 7 cents per bushel storage allowance will be advanced at the time of the loan on all farm-stored wheat. Loans on both farm-stored and warehouse-stored wheat will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1945. Loan values at selected terminal markets are as follows (1943 in parenthesis): No. 2 Hard Winter, at Kansas City $1.43 ($1.37); and at Chicago $1.48 ($1.42); No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.48 ($1.42); No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.46 ($1.42), and No. 1 Soft White at Portland $1.39 ($1.34).

National Wheat and Rye Goals for 1945

A national goal of 67 million to 70 million acres of wheat for harvest in 1945 was announced on June 5 by the War Food Administrator. This compares with an estimate of about 67 million acres seeded for this year's crop, and with 55 million acres in 1943. The national goal has been submitted to the States through the USDA War Boards, along with suggestions for the establishment of individual State goals within the local determination of necessary crop balance to get the greatest over-all production of grains. It is expected that the final State goals will be announced in July.

The rye goal recommended is comparable with the 1944 harvested acreage--about 2.5 million acres. An acreage of this size will provide for maintenance of rye production in areas where rye will produce more food or feed than alternative crops.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in 1938-43. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to below 400 million bushels in 1941-42 and 1942-43, compared with 465 million bushels in 1940-41, 625 million in 1939-40, and 638 million in 1938-39. It is estimated that world exports of wheat and flour in 1942-43 were the smallest since the late 1880's.

World Wheat Production Prospects Slightly Above Production Last Year; Exportable Surplus in Exporting Countries Continue Large

Prospects are that the 1944 world wheat production, excluding that of the U.S.S.R. and China, may be slightly above the production in 1943, reflecting a large prospective increase in North America, offset only in part by prospective decreases in other countries.

A Canadian crop of at least 350 million bushels may be produced, compares with 294 million in 1943. The Prairie Privinces of Canada have had timely rains and conditions are generally good, with only a relatively small area

suffering from inadequate mositure. The acreage intended for wheat in 1944 in Canada is 21.3 million acres, compared with 17.5 million seeded in 1943. This increase of 3.8 million acres corresponds closely to the decrease which took place in 1943 compared with 1942, so that if this years intentions are carried out, the wheat acreage will be back to approximately the 1942 level. With a crop of 1,035 million bushels indicated for the United States, the total increase from last year in North America may be about 250 million bushels.

European production may be slightly below last year's crop, which was below average. Prospects are generally fair with moisture reported as mostly satisfactory. However, shortages of fertilizer and labor will be factors limiting yields in many cases. War operations may also affect the outturn in some important areas. Prospects are for average or above average crops is Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, and Eire.

The crop in India is estimated at about 387 million bushels (second official estimate) which compares with the final 1943 estimate of 410 million. Seeding is progressing satisfactorily in both Argentina and Australia. In Argentina the acreage is expected to be increased, with some trade estimates indicating seedings around 10 percent above last year; moisture supplies are reported very satisfactory. In Australia some acreage increase is also expected; moisture supplies, however, are reported variable.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries -- Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States -- on July 1, 1944 are now expected to total about 1,230 million bushels. This compares with 1,750 million-bushel record in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 729 million. Of the total stocks of 1,230 million bushels, close to 800 million may be considered available for export during 1944-45. In addition the new-crop surpluses from the 1944 harvests will further increase the surplus available for export. In arriving at the quantities available for export, allowance was made for domestic requirements in the three countries -- Canada, Argentina, and Australia, for the remainder of the season until their new harvests -- together with an allowance for year-end stocks. It is expected that the August 1, 1944, carry-over of old wheat in Canada will be about 375 million bushels, compared with 601 million a year earlier. Large exports, including those to the United States, and increased use of wheat for feed and alcohol will reduce Canadian stocks about 225 million bushels from the 601 million August 1, 1943. This is not much different from the probable reduction of 265 million bushels in the United States from 616 million to about 350 million bushels.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SIZE OF CROPS AND CASH RECEIPTS FROM WHEAT

Are the cash returns from wheat larger with a small crop or a large one? This question is asked frequently. The problem involves a number of considerations:

1. There need be little relationship between the size of our domestic production and our cash receipts from wheat, because price is influenced more by world supply and demand conditions than by the size of the crop in any one country. One country could have a relatively small crop sell at a low price or a large crop sell at a high price -- the price depending upon the world situation. In 1924, we had a large crop in a year when production in other countries (both exporting and importing) was small -- and we were able to sell our large crop at a fairly good price.

2. The above assumes continuing either on an export basis or an import basis. An increase in production which would take the United States from a deficiency to a surplus basis involves a considerable decline in price, other factors being the same. In 1934 and 1935, when drought reduced production and it was necessary to import wheat, the price at Kansas City (No. 2 Hard Winter) average 18 cents above the price at Liverpool (Parcels). In 1937 when we again had a large crop the price at Kansas City dropped to an average of 27 cents under Liverpool, or a total decline of 45 cents. Because of other factors in the situation this decline was larger than it would have been otherwise. If the price at Kansas City had been 16 cents under Liverpool, the average in the 5 years 1926-30, the total decline would have been 34 cents.

3. It follows that domestic prices are on a considerably higher level if our supplies are equal to or less than domestic requirements.

When prices rise high enough so as to have imports take place, our domestic prices are geared to world prices as was the case when on an export basis, but in the former case it is Liverpool less freight and other charges, and in the latter Canadian or Argentine price plus freight and charges. Accordingly, in analyzing the relationships existing between wheat supplies and price, the subject must be carried to an international basis. The determining factor in the price of wheat is world supply and not the supply in any one country.

Rye Crop Indicated About Same as in 1943; Prices Decline

The first official indication of rye production, issued as of June 1 placed the crop at 31.6 million bushels, which is slightly above the 30.8 million produced in 1943. With farm and commercial stocks on July 1 estimated at about 26 million bushels, total domestic supplies would be about 58 million bushels. With food consumption estimated at about 11 million bushels and seed at 6 million, substantial quantities are available for feed, alcohol, and spirits. In 1943-44 the disappearance totaled about 52 million bushels, distributed as follows: Food 11 million, feed 31 million, seed 6 million, and industrial alcohol 4 million.

The price of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis 1/ on June 28 at $1.16 was about unchanged from a month earlier, but 11 cents below 2 months earlier. The decline largely represents price adjustment to the new crop basis, and the fact that terminal supplies of rye continue large.

Rye is the only important grain on which no ceiling prices have been placed. It is also the only important grain which has been substantially below parity price. The average local price of rye was $1.11 in mid-May, and declined to $1.05 in mid-June. As a percentage of parity the May price was 91 and the June 86 percent. A year ago the average local price was 80 cents, which was 68 percent of parity.

1/ The following brings table 11 and 12 in the March-April issue up to date: Price of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis.- March 123.5, April 127.1, and May 119.4; average price received by farmers.- April 112.0, May 111.0, and June 105.0.

Table 1.- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price and loan value at Kansas City, 1937-44 1/

(Data for cover page chart)

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan value at Kansas City 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 2/												
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2		136

1/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including 1-1/2 cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent.

2/ Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review.

Table 2.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1943 and 1944

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month:												
Mar.	141.2	165.8	139.9	165.2	143.7	167.0	146.0	165.4	---	---	125.5	147.9
Apr.	138.8	167.0	138.4	164.0	140.2	167.8	143.9	167.9	---	---	124.9	150.5
May	140.1	166.6	138.1	163.2	142.1	167.3	144.6	167.9	---	---	125.4	155.3
Week ended:												
Apr. 1	140.5	166.8	139.2	164.0	142.8	167.9	145.1	167.5	---	---	125.8	148.8
8	138.6	167.3	138.6	164.0	139.9	168.8	143.7	167.9	---	---	124.4	149.0
15	137.4	167.2	137.4	164.0	138.7	168.1	143.0	167.9	---	---	124.6	149.0
22	138.7	166.9	138.2	---	140.0	167.2	143.6	167.8	---	---	125.3	151.5
29	139.7	166.4	138.3	---	141.5	166.7	144.0	167.8	162.0	---	124.8	152.7
Mar. 6	140.8	166.5	138.7	---	142.9	168.0	145.1	167.9	---	---	125.5	153.3
13	139.4	166.5	137.7	---	141.4	167.4	143.5	167.9	---	---	124.8	156.1
20	139.5	166.8	137.5	162.0	141.6	167.4	144.5	167.9	---	---	125.1	156.4
27	140.5	166.8	138.2	163.9	142.1	167.1	145.6	167.8	---	---	126.1	156.0
June 3	139.7	166.6	137.7	162.0	142.0	166.8	146.3	167.7	---	---	129.2	151.3
10	140.5	165.9	137.8	161.2	143.1	166.9	146.5	165.8	---	---	130.1	148.0
17	139.4		137.2	157.3	140.4	161.2	143.1	160.7	---	---	129.9	145.8

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations.

Table 3.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, average 1935-42, and annual 1940-41 1/

Stocks position	Average: 1935-42:	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm	148,254	149,429	192,116	269,145	325,387	217,684
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	89,712	83,750	134,242	181,099	176,591	66,759
Commercial	94,841	105,401	141,897	237,777	212,131	123,700
Merchant mills and mill elevators	83,667	94,985	76,675	122,461	123,455	95,820
Commodity Credit Corporation wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins	---	---	---	---	62,712	38,515
Total	416,474	433,565	544,930	810,482	900,276	542,478

1/ Includes stocks owned by the Government or still outstanding under Government loan.

Table 4.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, January-June 1944 and weekly March-June 1944

Date (Friday)	Hard wheat: United States No. 1 D. N. Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada No. 1 Manitoba St. John f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: United States No. 1 D. H. W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: United States No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia F.o.b. 4/
Friday, mdimonth	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 14 5/	184.3	128.4	173.0	81.3	151.0	84.5
Feb. 18	184.3	129.1	173.0	6/ 81.6	150.0	85.5
Mar. 17	183.0	129.5	173.0	7/ 94.2	147.0	85.5
Apr. 14	183.4	128.0	173.0	95.5	149.0	85.5
May 12	183.1	128.0	173.0	98.0	156.5	93.0
June 16	177.5	128.0		98.0	146.0	110.5
Weekly						
Mar. 31	182.9	132.6	173.0	95.1	149.5	87.5
Apr. 6	183.4	129.8	173.0	95.5	149.0	85.5
21	183.4	128.0	173.0	95.5	152.0	85.5
28	183.4	128.0	173.0	95.5	153.0	90.5
May 5	183.4	128.0	173.0	95.5	153.0	90.5
19	182.6	128.0	173.0	96.8	156.5	93.0
26	182.3	128.0	173.0	97.0	156.5	95.5
June 2	181.8	128.0	173.0	96.8	150.0	100.5
9	179.3	128.0	165.0	99.2	147.0	103.0

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 25 cents (series revised downward beginning January), 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents. 5/ Midmonth prices January 1942-October 1943, published in The Wheat Situation, September 1942 and subsequent issues. 6/ Old crop. 7/ New Crop quotations beginning March 17.

Table 5.- Wheat and rye: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1941-43 1/

Year beginning July	Production	Used for seed		Fed to livestock 2/	Ground at mills for home use or exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
		Total	Home grown 2/			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Wheat						
1941	983,127	62,303	54,221	99,162	13,287	776,457
1942	974,176	64,981	55,463	92,002	11,605	815,106
1943 3/	836,298	78,837	64,557	100,108	9,920	661,713
Rye						
1941	45,364	4/ 8,449	3,776	16,307	266	25,015
1942	57,673	4/ 7,512	3,539	21,578	198	32,358
1943 3/	30,781	4/ 6,425	2,734	14,643	162	13,242

1/ Wheat: Data for 1909-29 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1930-40 in the issue for May 1942, page 13. Rye: Data for 1909-40 in the issue for June 1942, page 15.

2/ Relates to quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Does not include rye used for seed in those States for which production estimates of rye for grain are not made.

Table 6.- Wheat: Average closing price of July wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1943-44

Period	Winnipeg 1/	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1943	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -							
Mar.	---	146.4	168.7	139.1	159.9	139.8	161.4
Apr.	90.6	143.5	170.3	136.1	161.2	137.3	165.2
May	90.5	143.4	166.1	136.1	158.3	137.3	163.3
Week ended							
Apr. 1	93.2	145.5	170.4	138.2	161.3	139.0	164.5
8	90.0	143.4	171.7	136.1	162.2	136.9	165.4
15	89.7	142.6	170.4	135.1	161.4	136.6	165.2
22	90.8	143.3	168.7	135.9	160.0	137.6	165.0
29	90.7	143.5	170.4	136.3	161.1	137.1	165.3
May 6	91.3	144.2	170.0	137.0	161.6	138.0	165.4
13	90.1	142.2	168.3	135.2	160.4	136.5	165.3
20	89.7	142.9	165.4	135.7	157.6	137.0	163.6
27	90.5	144.2	162.1	136.4	155.1	137.6	160.0
June 3	91.2	144.9	161.9	136.0	154.8	137.8	160.5
10	92.6	145.1	160.2	136.2	153.0	138.5	157.8
17	92.0	143.6	158.8	134.8	151.6	136.6	155.4

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate. Trading suspended at close of September 27, 1943, price of December futures 120 cents Canadian funds, 109.1 cents United States funds.

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE: 1/

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Production in specified countries, 1939-43	13	Jan.	1944	WS-79
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International trade in wheat flour, calendar years, 1938-40	21	Mar.	1942	WS-65

1/ Selected tables used most frequently.